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THE VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISH-
ING COMPANY.

SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1899.

"MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS."

THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT, claiming
no infallibility, is liable to error; but
it does claim an earnest desire to be
right in all things, and to teach men
so, if they need such teaching; and it
honestly, carefully and studiously seeks
to avoid error, reach the truth and tell
it. So much it must claim, or retire
from publication, fully impressed with
the conviction that devotion to the
right and true, diligence in their dis-
covery, and unwavering fidelity in their
declaration and support are the only
reasons that justify adequately the ex-
istence of a public journal that pre-
sumes to express opinions upon men
and things. Whether THE VIRGI-
NIAN-PILOT is what it thinks it is,
what it believes it ought to be, and
what it claims to be, is for its judicious
readers to adjudge; but we feel that
all our readers, disagree with us as
they may in other things, will con-
cur in conceding to us a zealous desire
for that general welfare which, founded
in the right and the truth, is for the
surest and most permanent benefit
of everybody, rich or poor, wise or ig-
norant, good, bad and indifferent,—as
God's bounties and blessings, of a gen-
eral character, are for everyone, with-
out discrimination on any account.

Yet THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT would
address all its readers individually and
confidentially, one by one, if it could;
not because it would deceive any, or
teach one what it would not another.
No. But for the fuller effect gained
by the mutual concentration of address
and attention, and by the opportunity
it would afford to adapt the same truth
to the different mental, moral and cir-
cumstantial conditions of every reader,
as far as possible. There is only right
or truth in anything or everything;
but there are manifold ways of stating
or presenting it, as well as various mo-
tives to be justly appealed to, at least
secondarily, in its behalf.

As, for instance, murder is wrong,
primarily because it is the most inju-
rious breach of trust one can commit
against another, in violation of the
common bond of mutual protection,
help and confidence entered into at the
formation of human society. But it is
forbidden by God, expressly; by the
laws of man; it is punished by electro-
cution, hanging, beheading, garroting,
shooting, or imprisonment for life; it
is cruel and barbarous; it brings re-
morse to any enlightened moral sense;
it deprives the family of a husband,
father and provider; it destroys a citi-
zen; it sets an evil example that puts
everyone in jeopardy, drives away the
sense of safety and brings in a har-
assing apprehension and distrust; and
so on through all the reasons against
homicide, laying stress, however, on
those that are calculated chiefly to
convince each one, in turn, that the
crime is not only a moral offense, but
a blunder and error of judgment.

Not only do motives to be appealed
to vary with the person, but the method
of appeal, to be most effective, must
vary with the person addressed; for
that which is self-evident in its per-
spicuity to one, may be "all Greek" to
another, and a logical process "as
strong as proof of Holy Writ" to A,
may be a mere puzzle to B, or but
fargon to C, a stumbling-block to D,
and to E, foolishness. Moods, too,
vary in all men, mentally and morally;
and what to-day may be a potential ex-

position to any man, may to-morrow,
to the same man, be only a dull and
pointless lot of common-place platitudes
and inconsequent truism.

For these reasons, and others of some
relation to them, the newspaper is never
done with any topic, or question,
of importance. Addressing everybody
at once, perforce in its manner of
reaching the public, the newspaper, or
editor, fully understands that what is
said on any subject one day, is flitting
into the air as to many, no matter how
forcible and clear it may be, really, in
itself and to others; and therefore, as
there are many men of many minds,
as the copy-book proclaims, the same
subject has to be dealt with in every
way, from every standpoint, yet with
entire truth and consistency; for it is
not the truth that varies in these var-
ious presentations, but the minds to be
reached by the same truth in varying
lights, from changed points of
view; as St. Paul meant when he said
that he "was all things to all men," to
convince and persuade them to embrace
the eternal verity committed to him.

In some respects, this task is like
that of Sisyphus, eternally rolling up
the hill a stone that perpetually re-
coiled on him; yet some progress is
made, nevertheless, in wearing away
the stone, if in nothing else; and the
work itself has some attractions in the
variations required in the repeated
essays.

COOPER'S INDIAN AND THE REAL SAVAGE.

It is difficult to be believed, although
the testimony is overwhelming to that
effect, that the American Indian is (or
was) the incarnation of unmitigated
cruelty, and that "the only good" In-
dian, is a dead Indian. Fenimore
Cooper has been sternly condemned by
some critics, as he has been derisively
mocked by others, for creating in his
novels a few fictitious Indians, with
some noble traits, that never could
have existed except in his imagination.
The real Indian is said to delight in
cruelty and treachery, and to exult and
take pride in them the more, the further
they can be practiced. A recent
writer of no little vogue, in summing
up the character of the American In-
dian, says that one in the acute pain
of death and thirst, will die in ecstasies
of joy if he can only stab fatally the
"pale-face" who gives him a drink of
water.

For all that, there is something to be
said, that ought to be said, not only for
the Indian, but for Cooper, who did not
write in ignorance of the Indian, who
was a familiar acquaintance of his
early life and his paternal home, in
fact, in common talk and relation.
Cooper's Indians are far more misrep-
resented than he misrepresents the real
Indian, if he does so at all. He intro-
duces us to a few "friendly" aborigines,
who are brave, faithful, self-sacrificing
and kind to the white personages of the
novels. Yet he represents these as "ac-
quired" traits, very limited as to place,
time, circumstance and person, in
their exercise; and he frankly confesses
that outside of the narrow circle of
friendship and obligation toward a few
whites, they have all the vices and
atrocities of disposition and habit as-
cribed generally to the Indian, and he
even makes his "friendly" Indians prac-
tice these toward their enemies and de-
fend them as "according to Indian na-
ture." Let any doubter on this point re-
ad carefully the Leather-Stocking se-
ries of novels, and he will see that the
public have made his "friendly" In-
dians far better than Cooper himself
has, and lent them a heroic and roman-
tic halo he never gave them, nor in-
tended them to have.

Moreover, there is no writer who as-
cribes worse character or conduct to the
Indian than Cooper does to the "hostile"
ones in his stories. Their treachery,
cruelty, and lust for murder and mas-
sacre are painted in the strongest
colors, and he gives instances of these
that no Indian hater has ever surpassed
in his prejudiced narratives of the di-
abolical nature of the Apaches, Pawnees
and Comanches. If an intelligent read-
er, with ordinary powers of discrimina-
tion, will study the Indian as Cooper
draws him, he will find him the most
cruel and treacherous of human beings,
delighting in murder for its own sake;
yet, after all, still capable of feeling
some obligation for kindness, in a lim-
ited way, within narrow bounds—as
wild animals (even tigers, when not
furious with wrath or hunger) exhibit
some gratitude to their benefactors. If
he looks for an Indian paragon of all
the graces and virtues in Cooper's
pages, he will not find him there.

There is yet something to be said
for the Indian; for the white man, of
the best Anglo-Saxon type, he is a
model of all the Christian virtues, if
he had been subjected to the treatment
accorded to the American Aborigine
from the first discovery of America.
Cruel? Who had taught him mercy,
pity, kindness and generosity? Treach-
erous? Had not every advantage been
taken of his ignorance, simplicity and
trust? It is agreed by the best authori-
ties that, at first, the American Indians
were kind and hospitable to the white
invaders, and put much confidence in
these apparently superior beings from
afar; but soon, almost immediately, in-
deed, their kindness and confidence, were
met with cruel and treacherous re-
quital; inasmuch that the Indian was
forced to resort to the first law of na-
ture, self-defence, to hold his native
home and land and save his liberty and
live. He was robbed of his hunting-
grounds; driven from place to place;
stripped of all his possessions; enslave-
d; hunted and shot down like a wild
beast; rewards offered for his scalp;
and every conceivable wrong and out-
rage were piled upon him.

If he became cruel, treacherous and
murderous, he had accomplished teach-

ers and exemplars; and if he ceased to
be good until he was dead, it was be-
cause he was not allowed to be any-
thing but a wild beast, driven to bay
and frenzied by cruel pursuit.

THE SWEET USES OF ADVERSITY.

There can be no question that, cal-
culated in money, the losses caused in
this country by what is called "bad
weather," are immense in the aggre-
gate. Frost, flood, snow and ice, with
concomitant and secondary causes, have
wrought havoc from Florida to Alaska,
from Maine to Texas and California.
Orange, lemon, peach and other fruit
crops, have been destroyed, or greatly
damaged; wheat and other cereals have
been much injured by being frozen out
of the ground and blighted, or washed
away by floods; navigation and all
transportation have been blocked and
suspended, and many vessels and
freights have been wrecked and lost,
or much hurt; inter-communication has
been interrupted by land and water;
the mails have been suspended and
confused; even in cities the snow and
ice have largely interfered with all
trade and industry; lands have been
inundated, and houses, soil and all
thereon washed away, including har-
vests, planted seeds, animals, &c.; rail-
roads, railroad and other bridges, have
been swept away by the combined force
of flood, ice, snow and storm; ice-
bergs, snow drifts and the intense cold
of fierce wind-storms have brought loss
in manifold ways; many lives have
been lost freezing and drowning; and
much pain and distress caused by lack
of food and fuel.

But our readers can carry on the
enumeration in an endless statement.
The aggregate loss and damage are
simply stupendous,—probably amount-
ing to thousands of millions. Yet the
curious thing about these general
losses, involving everything and every-
body, is that, taken altogether, with
their increased demand for everything,
their stimulated labor and effort, and
their aroused enterprise, they seem to
be rather a benefit than a calamity.
A fellow-feeling is awakened in every
community; the spirit of mutual help
becomes active; there is, to some ex-
tent, a redistribution of necessities and
comforts; they who have, share with
those who have not; everybody is at
work; the money in the stocking and
the cracked tea-pot is brought out; and
it really appears that the common dis-
aster has been transformed into a gen-
eral blessing by the sympathy of feel-
ing, community of interest, and co-
operation for repair and relief that have
been developed.

As real as our losses are, and as
great as they are, we reduce them to a
minimum by generously sharing them,
and, to our own surprise, we discover
in ourselves and circumstances re-
sources, unknown before, that more
than compensate for our misfortune.
From seeming evil, good has been
adduced; and we learn the lesson that
adversity has its "sweet uses" to all
who meet it with stout hearts, ready
hands, and the apt inventions of a ne-
cessity that is stern only to be kind.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

A man named Donaldson, tempted by
greed for fame and gold, allowed him-
self to be hired to jump eighty feet
from a girder in Madison Square
Garden, New York, into a tank contain-
ing six and a half feet of water, and,
owing to a false move made in com-
plicity with his agreement, sustained
fatal injuries. He was not hired to
jump for the purpose of demonstrating
some scientific fact that would confer
benefit upon the great human family,
nor did he take this frightful plunge
in order to save life, or remove the
burdens under which the poor are
groaning. He was hired simply to
amuse people whose morbid taste de-
mands coarse, unrefined and dangerous
exhibitions. They crowded the great
structure last Wednesday night, to see
human life jeopardized and enjoy a
thrilling and pleasurable emotion.

We profess to be horrified by histor-
ical accounts of the amusements of the
Romans under Nero, the crazy Em-
peror; we shudder when we peruse de-
scriptions of bull fights in Spain, and
denounce the Spaniards as a blood-
thirsty set, and we deplore the snake-
dances of the Indians, and some of us
at least pray that the benighted savages
may be enlightened; but what about
the thousands of men and women of
New York who assemble to see low-
browed, hungry-looking pugilists ham-
mer human bodies, fashioned in the
image of God, into a resemblance to
pulp at so much per whack, or a man
deliberately, throw his life away for a
small stipend?

It strikes us that a vast number of
the people of the United States are
either inconsistent or heartless in pre-
cept and example. Many of us are
continually doing what we condemn
other people for. Are we going from
good to bad, and from bad to worse?

A PATRIOT.

A gentleman of a central Virginia
county, writing to THE VIRGINIAN-
PILOT Publishing Co., says:

"Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find
check to pay subscription to your daily
paper.

"Allow me to thank you for the bold
stand you have taken in the welfare
of the masses, and your fight against
expansion, imperialism, the standing
army, trusts, &c.
"Would that the American people
could realize whether we are drifting,
I have been using my humble influence
for the last eight years against

Clevelandism, and would that
all our people could lay aside
partyism and get together some-
way and consider measures and
principles looking to the betterment
of the wealth-producers, for on them
hangs the weal or woe of our coun-
try."

This is a sample of the many sym-
pathetic letters we receive from all di-
rections—"golden opinions from all
sorts of people;" but we publish the
greater portion of this letter because
it so well shows how every good citi-
zen can do his part in the great work
of restoration of principle and practice
now so much needed in our Federal
government. The writer subscribes for
and reads THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT be-
cause he approves its course; he
takes his stand boldly for the general
welfare "against expansion, imperi-
alism, the standing army, trusts, &c.,"
he has for years been "using his influ-
ence" in a public-spirited way, for what
he believes to be right, and to "get the
people together" for "measures and
principles looking to the betterment of
the wealth-producers," on whom
"hangs the weal or woe of our coun-
try."

Of such men, their country's pride
and defence, is the Phoenix of Patri-
otism,—alert, brave, incorruptible and
indomitable! May their numbers and
influence grow!

Christian missionaries are again be-
ing murdered in China. The great
powers are busy looting Chinese ter-
ritory and have no time to devote to
matters of trivial import. There may
be an exchange of notes between am-
bassadors and ministers and the Chi-
nese Foreign Office, but the regular
habit of murdering missionaries will
break out now and then until China is
all paraded out and the quarrels over
unequal divisions, prior claims, etc.,
terminate in mutual satisfaction, diplo-
matically expressed.

An exchange asks, what is the mat-
ter with Henri Watterson, of the Louis-
ville Courier-Journal? Henri is prob-
ably on a still hunt for some hero who
will stand still and allow himself to be
nominated for the Presidency in 1900.
Admiral Dewey's refusal to stand and
Commissioner General Eagan's departure
for Hawaii have somewhat disarranged
Henri's plans.

Italy feels insulted and has put a
chip on her shoulder because China
wouldn't consent to her land grabbing
scheme. China will remain a weak
and backward nation always, unless
she familiarizes herself with the mod-
ern etiquette of European diplomacy.

Spain evidently recognizes and ap-
preciates the ability of the United
States to administer anything from a
sound thrashing to a square meal. The
first shipment made from America to
that country since the war was a cargo
of wheat.

Another man arraigned for crime at-
tributed his acts to "hypnotism." Why
is it that "mania," "hypnotism" and
other kindred occult forces, never cause
a person to be self-respecting, decent
and law-abiding?

It is published that some Daughters
of the Revolution are boasting of their
refusal to adhere to Speaker Reed's
parliamentary rules. Speaker Reed
himself has done that frequently, but
he said little about it.

The plumbbers are said to be forming
a trust with \$30,000,000 capital. The
next thing will probably be speculation
by people who have had plumbing done
as to where that \$30,000,000 came from.

The season is coming on apace, when
the average husband will be willing to
accept, with a reasonable degree of
satisfaction, any conditional protocol
the Easter hat may draft.

Spanish generals and admirals are re-
turning to their native land to undergo
the privilege of being court-martialed
and shot for not getting killed or
drowned in the late war.

The people should rise up and give
thanks that all is not lost. The Georgia
watermelon crop, we are assured, has
not been touched by the frost.

Mississippi's Governor has attempted
to banish smallpox from his State by
declaring it a nuisance. The disease
hasn't vanished, however.

Preparations are in progress for tak-
ing the census next year. They have
reached a point where the civil service
law can be evaded.

WILL AROUSE INTEREST.

I think the Virginian-Pilot's studies
in literature will arouse interest and
will prove advantageous to all, espe-
cially to those who have not easy access
to authorities on the subjects chosen.

MARY EVELYN STEIGER,
Assistant Principal and Teacher of
English,

Lenche-Wood Seminary.

THE PLAN IS EXCELLENT.

I had with pleasure the coming of
the "Home Study Circle." It is a cap-
ital idea, and will be of real service to
those who use it. It is just the thing
a newspaper should do.

W. T. WILLIAMS,
Pastor LeKies Memorial M. E. Church.

A MOST EXCELLENT PLAN.

The plan recently adopted by you to
popularize literature and spread infor-
mation on the important subjects to be dis-
cussed in your paper, is a most excellent
one and should receive the highest en-
dorsement of all who are lovers of knowl-
edge. I take pleasure, therefore, in com-
mending it to the public.

Very respectfully,
L. T. WILLIAMS,
Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE.

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DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

EVERY SUNDAY—
History—Popular Studies in European History.
EVERY TUESDAY—
Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products.
EVERY WEDNESDAY—
Governments of the World of To-day.
EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—
Literature—Popular Studies in Literature.
EVERY SATURDAY—
Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted
by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

POPULAR STUDIES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

111—THE CRUSADES.

BY DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.
(Professor of Medieval History, Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.)
Introduction.

The struggle between the eastern and
western worlds is almost as old as the
human race itself. In the shadowy an-
nals of the past we find the two ar-
ranged against each other on the plains
of Troy. At Marathon and Thermopy-
lae the Greeks upheld the cause of the
west. Alexander of Macedonia carried
the war into the enemy's country.
Rome took up the task and was suc-
cessful for centuries. But in the
seventh century of our era a new fac-
tor entered into the contest. Within
100 years after Mohammed's death his
followers conquered more than half the
civilized world. For 1,000 years they
were a constant danger to Europe. The
fear of invasion ended only in 1683,
when brave John Sobieski raised the
siege of Vienna. Since that time the
west has been the aggressor—England
in India, France in Siam. And in our
own day we see the insidious advances
of Russia and Germany in China. In
this connection only can the crusades
be understood. They formed one phase
of this world-old strife. They were a
defensive war against the Mohammed-
dians. They averted the danger of in-
vasion by attacking the enemy in his
own country.

The Mohammedans overran the do-
mains of science as rapidly as they
conquered the kingdoms of the earth.
The desire for knowledge pressed them

holy land to expiate their sins. Six pil-
grimages of individuals or companies
were recorded in the eighth century,
twelve in the ninth, sixteen in the
tenth and 117 in the eleventh. This
large number was indicative of the
great increase of asceticism and of in-
terest in the holy land. The greater
power of religion over men's minds was
also shown by the growth of the mon-
astic orders and the increased rever-
ence for relics. It was evident that
when the church demanded martyrs it
would find many eager to obey her call.
A crusade was an armed pilgrimage,
and the love of adventure and fighting
was a prevailing passion. The church
had attempted in vain to check the con-
stant feuds. Men fought first and did
penance afterward. When this love of
fighting was, through the crusades,
brought into the service of religion the
church could count its soldiers by the
tens of thousands.

Other conditions aided in making the
crusades possible. France was over-
populated. Under the law state of cul-
ture it could not furnish food for its
people. Many were restless, eager for
any change, especially for an expedi-
tion to a land which "floweth with
milk and honey." The Italian cities
sought to regain the commerce which
they had lost. Before the entrance of
the Turks into Syria had been profited
by an extensive trade with the east.
The Turks had cut off this source of in-
come. Consequently the Italian sea-
ports gave great aid to the crusades.
Many others were incited by the hope
of gain. By all of these motives the
ground was well prepared for the seed
to be sown.

THE SPEECH OF URBAN II.
For twenty-five years the Grecian
empire had been hard pressed by



THE CRUSADES.

on unceasingly. One of their proverbs
declared that "he does not give his
life to learn." Whoever they went
they learned whatever the inhabitants
knew. From India they acquired
mathematics, from Egypt irrigation,
from every country some advance in
the arts or sciences. They became
noted for their skill in medicine, agri-
culture and manufacturing. They built
up a civilization in Spain which was
the wonder of the world. Cordova in
the tenth century was a city of 500,000
inhabitants, with lighted and paved
streets, schools and public libraries.
The descriptions of the palace with its
gardens and fountain of quicksilver
read like a tale from "The Arabian
Nights." In one branch of learning we
are especially indebted to them because
they introduced the Arabic figures. If
any one wishes to learn how great a
 boon this has been let him try to multi-
ply xix. by xlix., using the Roman
characters, or "sweating calculators,"
as they were called.

If we contrast with this advanced civi-
lization the barbarism of the west of
Europe we understand how important
it was for the Christians to come into
contact with the Arabs. They acquired
information while traversing and living
in the homes of their enemies.

CAUSES OF CRUSADES.
In the middle of the eleventh century
the Seljukian Turks seized the holy
land and threatened Constantinople.
They persecuted the Christians in the
east and tried to stop all intercourse
with the west. This conquest by the
Turks caused the crusades.

In order to understand how such a
general movement was possible we
must examine the conditions among
the Christians. The fact which im-
presses us most strongly is the way
which religion held over the minds of
men. They believed in the sinfulness
of humanity and the necessity of prepar-
ing for the day of judgment. Many
retired from the world in order to de-
vote themselves entirely to asceticism.
Others contented themselves with doing
penance for their sins. But a pilgrim-
age was regarded both as an act of
asceticism and one of the highest forms
of penance. Pilgrimages to Rome and
to St. James of Compostella were com-
mon, but the noblest was to the holy
land. A man who risked his life and
devoted years to visiting the places hal-
lowed by our Lord was believed to have
secured his salvation.
This feeling led to a constant increase
in the number of those going to the

many foes. The most dangerous were
the Turks, who had conquered Asia
Minor to the Hellespont. In his desper-
ate straits the Emperor Alexius ap-
pealed to the pope for aid and sent
ambassadors to the council of Piacenza
in March, 1095. The idea was received



WALLS OF ANTIOCH.

with enthusiasm, but Pope Urban II.
wisely decided to make greater prepa-
rations and to begin the movement in
France as the most favorable country.
During the summer and fall the pre-
parations were made and in November
a council assembled at Clermont, in
France. It was attended by fourteen
archbishops, 25 bishops, 400 abbots and
thousands of laymen. On the last day
of the council a mass meeting was held
in the open fields and Urban addressed
the people. "Many orations have been
delivered with as much eloquence and
in as fervid words as the pope used, but
no other oration has ever been able to
boast of such wonderful results." He
invoked their aid for the eastern em-
pire, the bulwark of Christendom,
which was in such great danger. He
depicted the cruelties which Christians
suffered in the holy land. He described
the profanation of Jerusalem and the
holy sepulcher and the churches which

had been turned into stables. He urged
them to defend their brethren and to re-
scue the home of our Saviour. He prom-
ised that all who undertook this task
with contrite hearts should be released
from all penance. He reminded them
of the evils in their own country. He
commanded them to turn from fratricidal
strife to a holy war under the lead-
ership of Christ.

The people shouted enthusiastically:
"It is the will of God! It is the will of
God!" The pope commanded them to
take this as their battle cry and to
sew upon their garments cloth crosses.
Thousands took the cross at once and a
crusade was assured. But instead of
merely aiding Alexius the crusaders
were determined to drive the Turks
from the holy land and to regain Je-
rusalem.

THE FIRST CRUSADE.
Preparations were rapidly made.
Preachers, of whom the most noted was
Peter the Hermit, traveled about incit-
ing the people to join in the movement.
The success was phenomenal. Hundreds
of thousands took the cross. The nobles
made deliberate preparations for the
difficult undertaking. The peasants
could not wait. In the spring of 1096
thousands of men, women and children
started in different bands under the
leadership of Peter and others. They
marched across Germany, through
Hungary, down the Danube and to Con-
stantinople. Many perished on the way,
as by their depredations they incensed
the natives of the countries through
which they passed. Those who arrived
at Constantinople were so disorderly
that the emperor felt compelled to com-
ply with their wish and transported them
to Asia Minor. There they
were soon slaughtered by the Turks.
Later crusading armies used their



PETER THE HERMIT.

bones to build fortifications. Only Pe-
ter and a few others escaped in safety
to Constantinople.
In the summer and fall the nobles
started. Among the leaders were God-
frey of Boulogne, Bohemund of Sicily,
Raymond of Toulouse and Robert of
Normandy. But there was no one in
command and the bonds of discipline
were very lax. The host may have
numbered 100,000 fighting men, includ-
ing the women and non-combatants. The
participants thought the number much
greater. They went by different routes
to Constantinople. The emperor was
alarmed by their numbers and lack of
discipline, but still wanted to make use
of them. There was much fighting be-